Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1826. [NO. 94.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF
THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of September next.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	20,000	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,500	3,000
8		1,000	8,000
10		500	5,000
20		200	3,600
40		100	4,000
50		50	2,500
450		20	9,000
1,050		10	10,500
7,366		5	36,830
9,000	Prizes. }	23,886 tickets at $5 is	119,430
14,886	Blanks }		

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:
The last drawn Ticket on the

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*
Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

Estate of Jno. Boyd, dec'd.

NOTICE is given to all those who gave their notes at the sale of Jno. Boyd, deceased, that the same have now become due, and that payment must be made before the first day of August next, or suit will be brought upon each, without respect to persons. No longer indulgence can or will be given.

P. BARRINGER, Adm'r.
Charlotte, June 8, 1826. 8t94

P. S. Mr Wm. Smith, of this place, has all the papers belonging to said estate, in his hands, &c. P. B.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

William Means
vs.
Joseph Blackwood, Chas. T. Alexander, James Means. } Petition to review the report of the Clerk.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Means is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that the said James Means appear at our next Court, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to plead or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6t93—pr. adv. $2.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Great Bargains.

ON Thursday, the 24th of August, next, the subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, all his property, real and personal, to wit:—the house and lots where he now lives; his tanyard, with all its appurtenances; a number of other lots, some improved, and others unimproved; his plantation near town; together with a quantity of leather, household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, and numerous other articles. The sale will be positive, and be made on accommodating terms. WILLIAM RUDISILL.
July 22, 1826.—5t95.

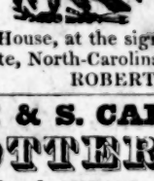
Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.
82tf

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by
1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

NORTH & S. CAROLINA LOTTERY,

For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 29th Nov. 1826.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	- -	6,000	-	6,000
1	- -	5,000	-	5,000
1	- -	4,000	-	4,000
1	- -	2,500	-	2,500
1	- -	1,340	-	1,340
6	- -	1,000	-	6,000
12	- -	500	-	6,000
156	- -	50	-	7,800
780	- -	10	-	7,800
7,800	- -	5	-	39,000
8,760	Prizes.			97,440
15,600	Blanks.—24,360 Tickets.			

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out; and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to	$6,000
The 2d, 1st and 3d to	5,000
The 2d, 3d and 1st to	4,000
The 3d, 1st and 2d to	2,500
The 3d, 2d and 1st to	1,350

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of $1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of $50.

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00	Quarters,	$1 25
Halves,	2 50		

☞Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to.

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER.

Interesting Correspondence.—The following letters, written at the time of the Declaration of Independence, by JOHN ADAMS, the great leader of the Revolution, will be read at this time with deep interest:—

Mr. Adams to Governor Bullock.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 1, 1776.

Dear Sir—Two days ago I received your favor of May 1st. I was greatly disappointed, sir, in the information you gave me, that you should be prevented from revisiting Philadelphia. I had flattered myself with hopes of your joining us soon, and not only affording us the additional strength of your abilities and fortitude, but enjoying the satisfaction of seeing a temper and conduct here, somewhat more agreeable to your wishes, than those which prevailed when you were here before. But I have since been informed, that your countrymen have done themselves the justice to place you at the head of their affairs, a station in which you may perhaps render more essential service to them, and to America, than you could here.

There seems to have been a great change in the sentiments of the colonies since you left us, and I hope that a few months will bring us all to the same way of thinking.

This morning is assigned for the greatest debate of all—A declaration, that these colonies are free and independent states, has been reported by a committee, appointed some weeks ago for that purpose, and this day, or to-morrow, is to decide its fate. May heaven prosper the new born republic, and make it more glorious than any former republics have been!

The small pox has ruined the American army in Canada, and of consequence the American cause. A series of disasters has happened there, partly owing, I fear, to the indecision at Philadelphia, and partly to the mistakes or misconduct of our officers in that department. But the small-pox, which infected every man we sent there, completed our ruin, and compelled us to evacuate that important province. We must, however, regain it some time or other.

My countrymen have been more successful at sea, in driving away all the men of war completely out of Boston harbour, and in making prizes of a great number of transports and other vessels.

We are in daily expectation of an armament before New York, where, if it comes, the conflict will be bloody. The object is great which we have in view, and we must expect a great expense of blood to obtain it. But we should always remember that a free constitution of civil government cannot be purchased at too dear a rate, as there is nothing, on this side the new Jerusalem, of equal importance to mankind.

It is a cruel reflection, that a little more wisdom, a little more activity, or a little more integrity, would have preserved us Canada, and enabled us to support the trying conflict, at a less expense of men and money. But irretrievable miscarriages ought to be lamented no further than to enable and stimulate us to do better in future.

Your colleagues, Hall and Gynn, are here in good health and spirits, and as firm as you yourself could wish them. Present my compliments to Mr. Houston. Tell him, the colonies will have republics for their governments, let us lawyers, and your* divine, say what we will.

I have the honor to be, with great esteem and respect, sir, your sincere friend and most humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

His Excellency,
Archibald Bullock, Esq. of Georgia.

*Zubly.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Chase.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 1, 1776.

Dear Sir—Your favor this morning gave me much pleasure, but the generous and unanimous vote of your convention gave me much more. It was brought into congress this morning, just as we were entering on the great debate. That debate took up most of the day, but it was an idle mispent of time, for nothing was said, but what had been repeated and hackneyed, in that room, before, a hundred times, for six months past.

In the committee of the whole, the question was carried in the affirmative, and reported to the house. A colony desired it to be postponed until to-morrow, when it will pass by a great majority, perhaps with almost unanimity; yet I cannot promise this, because one or two gentlemen may possibly be found, who will vote point blank against the known and declared sense of their constituents. Maryland, however, I have the pleasure to inform you, behaved well.—Paca, generously and nobly.

Alas, Canada! we have found misfortune and disgrace in that quarter—Evacuated at last—transports arrived at Sandy-Hook, from whence we may expect an attack in a short time, upon New York or New Jersey—and our army not so strong as we could wish. The militia of New Jersey and New England, not so ready as they ought to be.

The Romans made it a fixed rule never to send or receive ambassadors, to treat of peace with their enemies, while their affairs were in an adverse or disastrous situation. There was a generosity and magnanimity in this, becoming freemen. It flowed from that temper and those principles which alone can preserve the freedom of a people. It is a pleasure to find our Americans of the same temper. It is a good symptom, foreboding a good end.

If you imagine that I expect this declaration will ward off calamities from this country, you are mistaken. A bloody conflict we are destined to endure. This has been my opinion from the beginning. You will certainly remember my decided opinion was, at the first Congress, when we found that we could not agree upon an immediate non-exportation, that the contest could not be settled without bloodshed, and that if hostilities should once commence, they would terminate in an incurable animosity between the two countries.—Every political event since the 19th of April, 1775, has confirmed me in this opinion.

If you imagine that I flatter myself with happiness and halcyon days, after a separation from Great Britain, you are mistaken again. I don't expect that our new governments will be so quiet as I could wish, nor that happy harmony, confidence, and affection, between the colonies, that every good American ought to study, labor, and pray for, for a long time. But freedom is a counterbalance for poverty, discord and war, and more. It is your hard lot and mine to be called into life, at such a time;—yet even these times have their pleasures.

JOHN ADAMS.

Mr. CHASE.

Mr. Adams to Mrs. Adams.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 3, 1776.

The information you gave me of our friend's refusing his appointment, has given me much pain, grief, and anxiety. I believe I shall be obliged to follow his example. I have not fortune enough to support my family, and what is of more importance, to support the dignity of that exalted station.* It is too high and lifted up for me, who delight in nothing so much as retreat, solitude, silence, and obscurity. In private life, no one has a right to censure me for following my own inclinations in retirement, in simplicity and frugality; but in public life every man has a right to remark as he pleases; at least he thinks so.

Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America; and a greater perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting colony:

"That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, *free and independent states;*" and, as free and independent states, they have, and of right ought to have, full power to make war, conclude peace, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which other states may lawfully do."

You will see, in a few days, a declaration, setting forth the causes which have impelled us to this revolution, and the reasons which will justify it in the sight of God and man. A plan of confederation will be taken up in a few days.

When I look back to the year 1761, and recollect the argument concerning writs of assistance, in the superior court, which I have hitherto considered as the commencement of the controversy between Great Britain and America, and run through the whole period from that time to this, and recollect the series of politcal events, the chain of causes and effects, I am surprised at the suddenness as well the greatness of this revolution.

Britain has been filled with folly, and America with wisdom; at least this is my judgment---time must determine.---It is the will of Heaven that the two countries should be sundered forever. It may be the will of Heaven that America shall suffer calamities still more wasting, and distresses still more dreadful. If this is to be the case, it will have this good effect, at least---it will inspire us with many virtues which we have not, and correct many errors, follies, and vices, which threaten to disturb, dishonor, and destroy us. The furnace of affliction produces refinement in states as well as individuals.---And the new governments we are assuming in every part, will require a purification from our vices, and an augmentation of our virtues, or they will be no blessings. The people will have unbounded power; and the people are extremely addicted to corruption and venality, as well as the great. I am not without apprehensions from this quarter; but I must submit all my hopes and fears to an overruling Providence, in which, unfashionable as it may be, I firmly believe. JOHN ADAMS.

MRS. ADAMS.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 3, 1776.—Had a declaration of independence been made seven months ago, it would have been attended with many great and glorious effects. We might, before this hour, have formed alliances with foreign states. We should have mastered Quebeck, and been in possession of Canada.

You will, perhaps, wonder how such a declaration would have influenced our affairs in Canada, but if I could write with freedom, I could easily convince you that it would, and explain to you the manner how. Many gentlemen in high stations, and of great influence, have been duped, by the ministeral bubble of commissioners, to treat; and, in real, sincere expectation of this event, which they so fondly wished, they have been slow and languid in promoting measures for the reduction of that province. Others there are in the colonies, who really wish that our enterprize in Canada would be defeated; that the colonies might be brought into danger and distress between two fires, and be thus induced to submit. Others really wished to defeat the expedition to Canada, lest the conquest of it should elevate the minds of the people too much to hearken to those terms of reconciliation which they believe would be offered us. These jarring views, wishes and designs, occasioned an opposition to many salutary measures which were proposed for the support of that expedition, and caused obstructions, embarrassments, and studied delays, which have finally lost us that province.

All these causes, however, in conjunction, would not have disappointed us, if it had not been for a misfortune which could not have been foreseen, and perhaps could not have been prevented—I mean the prevalence of the small pox among our troops. This fatal pestilence completed our destruction. It is a frown of Providence upon us, which we ought to lay to heart.

But on the other hand, the delay of this declaration to this time has many great advantages attending it. The hopes of reconciliation, which were fondly entertained by multitudes of honest and well meaning, though short-sighted and mistaken people, have been gradually, and at last totally, extinguished. Time has been given for the whole people maturely to consider the great question of Independence, and to ripen their judgment, dissipate their fears and allure their hopes, by discussing it in the newspapers and pamphlets—by debating it in assemblies, conventions, committees of safety, and inspection—in town and country meetings, as well as in private conversations; so that the whole people, in every colony, have now adopted it as their own act. This will cement the union, and avoid those heats, and perhaps convulsions, which might have been occasioned by such a declaration six months ago.

But the day is past. The second day of July, 1776, will be a memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great Anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated, as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward forever.

* Office of chief justice of the superior court of Massachusetts, to which Mr. Adams had been appointed, but which he declined, preferring his seat in the old Congress, to which he had been re-elected.

You will think me transported with enthusiasm; but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure, that it will cost us to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these states.—Yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory; I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not. JOHN ADAMS.

MRS. ADAMS.

It will be seen by the foregoing correspondence, that the letter which has been so often published and read with admiration, was composed of extracts from two different letters written by Mr. Adams, dated on the *3d of July*, 1776, and having reference, not to the adoption of the formal instrument of a Declaration of Independence, (which took place on the 4th July) but to the *Resolution*, in favor of Independence, which was adopted by Congress on the 2d of July. It was then that "the die was cast." The solemn *determination* of Congress, after much deliberation, doubt and debate, to declare the "colonies free and independent States" was the great event which filled Mr. Adams with joy and enthusiasm, and inspired him with such prophetic anticipations of its consequences. These letters breathe the confidence and ardor of a patriot, ready to lay down his life at any moment for the cause he had espoused. His predictions have become history, and on his head have beamed and will beam the unfading "rays of light and glory.

From the Enquirer.

Mr. Jefferson's Memoir, &c.—We understand, that Mr. Jefferson has left behind him a Memoir of a part of his own Life and Times: he commenced its composition in the 77th year of his age in 1820, and finished it in 1821. It goes back to the time of his grand-father, traces the progress of his own Education, touches upon the causes and events of the American Revolution, gives a particular account of the Declaration of Independence; presents many interesting sketches of the condition and celebrated characters of France, while he was minister in that country—and terminates with his acceptance of the office of *Secretary of State*. He has also left behind him for publication three vols. of M. S. comprising various conversations and transactions, in which he was concerned, while he was Secretary of State. Besides these he has prepared for the press, 12 or 15 vols. of correspondence, labelled with the years in which they were written. In these M. S. vols. not bound, but stitched, he has carefully laid away copies of all his interesting letters, as taken by the Polygraph. It is unnecessary to state, that these letters are full of interest: they are addressed to various persons, and on various subjects; and when published, will more fully display that felicity of style and grandeur of principles, for which their author was so eminently distinguished. Some of these letters were prior to the Revolution; and the last of the Series is his celebrated Reply to Mr. Weightman, written ten days before his death. This is laid the very last in the vol. for 1825. Some of those letters are very long—they discuss a variety of the most interesting topics: among the rest we have heard an elaborate letter of his to Col. Monroe, immediately after the capture of Washington, spoken of in the highest terms.

He has also left many other MSS. among his papers: with these some compasitions labelled "Juvenilities."

All his papers are put up with a neatness and regularity, which uniformly distinguished Mr. Jefferson. It is remarkable, that he had put away, as among his most select papers, his own Will, a copy of the first draught: and alterations of the Declaration of Independence, and some affectionate memorials of family feeling. These three were arranged together in the same compartment.

As soon as the proper arrangements can be made, this Memoir, these Anas and most of this correspondence will be laid before his country. Few men's papers can be so rich in valuable materials as those of Mr. Jefferson. His style and his sentiments contribute to lend an inestimable attraction to every subject which he handled. *Tetigit nihil quod ornavit.*—The public will wait impatiently for the publication, and the most distant posterity will profit by his labors. The beauties of Liberty, the real principles of the constitution, will be found developed in the most impressive forms.

There has been no opportunity yet of recording Mr. Jefferson's Will. It was written in March last, condensed, expressive, simple and elegant. He has left to his illustrious friend James Madison, his beautiful cane "of animal horn," as a memorial of his long and uninterupted friendship for one, with whom he has been combined in his exertions for the good of mankind. He has left a few slaves free, making provision for their future support, and praying of the Legislature, as a last favor, (in addition to so many which he has received at their hands,) that these emancipated slaves might be permitted to remain within the Commonwealth.

Mr. Giles is a candidate for Congress at the next election, for the State of Virginia.

General Intelligence.

THE GREEKS.

We have been favored with newspapers from Napoli di Romania and Smyrna, by a gentlemen arrived in the brig Seaman: the former to march 24th, and the latter to April 21st.

The Smyrna editor speaks of repeated instances of piracy committed by the Greeks. If their fleet has dispersed, as has lately been reported, no other resource can remain. To submit to the Turks is not to be thought of—to defend the little islands of Hydra and Spezzia, which furnish nearly all their ships and seamen, will be impossible, if the Morea should be conquered. They have the scenes of Ipsara, Scio, and Missolonghi before their eyes; their vessels may soon be their only home. Last year the Hydriots talked of coming to the United States, in the event of the surrender of Napoli. Their prospects are as gloomy this year: may the campaign terminate as favorably as it then did. They view the Europeans as their enemies; for Austrians and French have actually taken Missolonghi. *Balt. American.*

Great Loss.—The London Globe mentions the following instance as a specimen of the losses recently incurred in England in commercial transactions—A vessel, at London from Bengal, was about to sail from Calcutta for China, with a cargo of 7,000 bags of cotton, but intelligence arriving of the high price that article had attained in London, the course of the vessel was changed for England. She reached the Thames under prices so different of the **same** article, that the owners sustained a loss of near £40,000, on the single cargo!

Colombia.—Letters from La Guayra, to the 5th of the present month, represent that all apprehensions on account of the recent revolutionary movement of General Paez, had subsided—commercial confidence had been restored, and business was transacted as usual.

On the other hand, letters of the same date express a fear that the revolution will inevitably lead to serious and disastrous consequences, before affairs are permanently settled.

A gentleman recently arrived from Panama gives us an account of a singular Robbery in that city, by which he was a sufferer, and which occurred a few weeks previous to his sailing. A person confined in the prison of Panama, for a murder committed in broad day, found means to intrigue with the Sergeant of the guard. He told him that although they were both poor men, if he would let him out at night, with a comrade or two, he would make both their fortunes. The sergeant consented, and at half past ten he was let out, with three of the prisoners. He immediately entered the store of Mr. Arain, with false keys; but not being able to open the Iron chest, (in which there was deposited by foreigners about to leave this country, and others, upwards of $12,000,) he sent to the sergeant for four more men, who assisted in bearing the chest into the prison. On the Robbery being discovered, guards were employed to prevent its being taken out of the walls, and many of the houses within the walls were searched. A reward of one thousand dollars was offered in vain, until the third day after, when one of the guard gave information, which he had obstained by the sergeant's asking him for a broad belt, to put some money in, which he said he was about to receive, and which had been stolen from the *English*, as they term Americans and English indiscriminately. The money was found by the Alcalde, buried within the prison; and, after great expense, restored to its owners.—*Northern paper.*

The last New Monthly Magazine thus notices a publication about to appear:

"A very singular satire upon the government of the Bourbons, the French Ultras, and the Holy Alliance, is about to appear under the title of "Napoleon in the other World." The adventures of the Ex-Emperor in the region of Shades are reported to be sketched by a powerful imagination, though perhaps in a vein of too great bitterness. Popes, kings, and other pious personages, (including the mistresses of kings,) are used with little ceremony, and are brought into the most ludicrous juxta-position.—The dialogues, in particular, are said to be extremely spirited and the entire design of the work of the most novel kind."

The New-York Commercial Advertiser states that orders have been received there from the Navy Department, for the sloop of war Vincennes to be got ready immediately, and proceed in company with the Brandywine frigate to the Pacific Ocean. They are to sail about the middle of August.

John G. Hales, of Boston, has announced that he has "succeeded in discovering the true quadrature of the circle, by means of equative and comparative quantities, formed by a complication of arcs and circles; and he believes, on a principle never before attempted."

Office of the Colonization Society,
WASHINGTON, JULY 28, 1826.

Intelligence has been received at this office from Liberia, up to the 12th of May, representing the Colony to be in very healthy and prosperous circumstances. The Government of Sierra Leone has laid a blockade on the line of coast reaching from that Colony to Cape Mount, which promises to destroy, as it has already suspended, the Slave Trade, hitherto carried on from the Gallinas.—The Colonial Agent at Montserado has interdicted the trade from Cape Mount to Trade Town (120 miles) on the ground of a qualified jurisdiction, actually held by the Colony over this whole district of country. It is therefore confidently believed that this odious traffic is forever banished by these measures from three hundred miles of coast. The traffic of the natives is consequently turned into a new channel, and fowls, vegetables, cattle, and rice, in hitherto unknown abundance, are now brought to the American Colony.

"It is a circumstance," says Mr. Ashmun, "you will learn with pleasure, that all the late emigrants from North-Carolina, of all ages and habits, have got safely thro' the slight fever which assailed them, without a single exception. The Rev. Mr. Holton is far advanced in convalescence, and a commodious School house, of two ground apartments, is building by the the people, for additional Schools, in the Colony. Captains Chase and Cotterell, of the Colombian service, have recently been upon the coast, chased away almost every Guinea-man, known to be between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas. To the former officer, the American Colony is indebted for the liberal donation of 50 stands of arms, 8 casks of gun-powder, and several valuable articles of provisions."

Nat. Int.

Aeronautic Navigation.—A memoir on the upward forces of fluids, by M. Genet, of Albany, former minister of France to this country, contains among other projections, one for navigating the air with speed, safety, and accuracy, upon a scale which entirely throws in the dark the puny balloons of the present day. The weights of the æronaut, with its appurtenances, is to be 13,400 pounds, leaving a surplus levity for freight, passengers, horses, and accommodations, of 60,062 pounds. The form of the æronaut is to be derived from a combination of the shapes of birds and fishes. A laboratory is to be prepared for the manufacture of hydrogen gas, with which the balloon is to be inflated. A rudder, in the shape of the tail of a fish, will guide it in its course, while in calm weather eight large fins of oiled silk will be worked by two horses, traversing on a horizontal wheel, and giving to the whole a forward motion. With favourable winds it will be borne along with their own velocity, and when they are violently adverse, a method is devised by which the vessel can lie to with perfect ease. In case of a rupture of the ærostat, the extent of the deck and platform are such, that, in combination with the air cutter and wings, they would form an immense parachute, and the "down-fall of the machine would consequently be lighter than a feather." To describe the minute arrangements and reasonings upon which the author builds his theory, would exceed our limits. The least, if not the most, that can be said of this scheme is, that it is ingenious, and, however practicable it may be, the expense attending the construction of one of his machines, would be such that it is not probable that it will ever be proved or refuted.

Specie.—The gold and silver, specie, and bullion, imported into the United States during the commercial year ending Sept. 30th last, amounted to 6,150,765 dollars. In the same period, agreeably to the custom house returns, the export of gold and silver was $8,797,055. From which it appears that the export exceeded the import by 2,646,290 dollars. The Philadelphia Gazette asserts that this enormous export was occasioned by excessive issues of paper, whereby the specie was driven out of the country, and the China trade in particular, so far overdone, that most of those engaged in it have suffered loss. This year, as is natural, there is a *reaction*. Silver is brought in so great abundance that, it is said, the men at the Mint have to perform what is called a "day and a half work," and the export of specie from the port of Philadelphia, during the months of April, May, and June, of the present year has been only 500,501 dollars, against *two million one hundred and thirty-six thousand one hundred and fifty one dollars* in the corresponding months of last year.

A man was arrested here the other day, and confined on suspicion of being the murderer of Miss Cunningham. Nothing has as yet transpired, save that he answers the description in every minute particular of the fellow who forcibly jumped in the young man's gig. He is unable to give any account of himself, and the daring and insolent manner which he behaved to some of our citizens, together with the similitude he bears to the person of the supposed murderer, impress a belief that he is the man.

Georgetown D. C. paper.

CHARLESTOWN, VA. JULY 19.

Gauly Bridge burned.—This splendid work, the pride of Western Virginia, was, on the morning of 12th inst. completely destroyed by fire. An unusual light from the Western extremity of the bridge, was first discovered by Mr. Mancer, who was in bed in his house on the West side of Gauly river, at about one o'clock; and before he could dress and summon aid, the bridge was entirely enveloped in flames, and his own house was in imminent danger. It was the work of incendiaries. Two men have been apprehended on suspicion, and are now in the jail of this county, awaiting their farther examination, by the called court, which has been summoned to meet for that purpose on Monday next.

The bridge was on the James and Kanawha road, and crossed Gauly river, just above its junction with the New, or Kanawha river. It was 571 feet in length, built of wood, entirely covered, and was supported by two stone piers of excellent workmanship. The whole cost about 20,000 dollars. The destruction of this bridge will be severely felt by the people of this section of the country.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

We are sorry to state, that in the course of an entertainment given by the officers to the corps of Jefferson Volunteers, at Poplar Spring on Saturday evening last, a quarrel arose, or rather an old dispute was revived, between *Robert Fenn* and *Raleigh Rosser*, both members, which after a while led to blows, and resulted finally in the death of the latter. On Sunday morning an inquest was held over the body of Rosser, and a verdict rendered by the jury, substantially, that the deceased came to his death by blows inflicted by Robert Fenn. As Fenn has surrendered himself to the civil authority, we forbear to make any comments on this unhappy affair. *Pet. Int.*

Counterfeit Half Dollars.—The public are cautioned, in receiving *Eagle half Dollars*, to examine them particularly, as many spurious ones are in circulation.—One was shown to us yesterday, so well executed, that had it been offered to us in the ordinary transactions of business, we should not have hesitated to receive it. They are, however, not much heavier than genuine *quarters*, and the edge is *entirely smooth*, a circumstance which is not readily observed by persons off their guard. *Norfolk Beacon.*

Charles F. Grandison, Esq. editor of the *Darien Gazette*, was violently assaulted in his office on the morning of the 17th inst. by a certain Joshua W. Mathews, from St. Simons Island. The only provocation assigned for the brutal attack, was a refusal, on the part of the editor, to publish a violent philipic which the assailant had written against his own father. Two constables had been despatched to St. Simons, in pursuit of the offender, but they have returned without success. *Geo. Courier.*

THE CROPS.

HUNTSVILLE, (ALAB.) JUNE 30.—We do not recollect ever to have seen so propitious a season for the agriculturist, as the present. The weather from the commencement of spring, has been extremely favorable for all the general productions of North Alabama. The crops of small grain and grass have been as good as usual: fruit of most kinds was somewhat injured by the unseasonable frost which visited us about the 10th of April last, but there will be an abundance.—Cotton looks uncommonly well for the season, and is generally in bloom, and the crops of corn present a most cheering prospect. In addition to these enlivening scenes of the vegetable kingdom, we are blessed with a season of general health.

Contempt.—One of our most respectable merchants was yesterday brought before the United States' District Court on the charge of delinquency in attending as a juryman, when he was summoned. In answer to the demand of the Judge for his reasons for not attending, he stated that his business had been of so pressing a nature as to render his presence in court impracticable; whereupon the Judge condemned him to pay a fine of fifty dollars. He decided, moreover, that the delinquency of the merchant was conduct *contemptuous towards the Court*, and ordered him to prison four hours. *Lous. Adv.*

The Missouri papers which came to hand yesterday, contain the address to the people of Missouri, of Edward Bates, who offers himself as Representative in Congress, in opposition to Mr. Scott. We believe that no man can be found to exceed Mr. Scott in vigilant and indefatigable attention to the interests of his constituents. We believe that such is the conviction which prevails throughout his own State. The very ground assumed by Mr. Bates, confirms us in this opinion. Aware of the strength of the present administration in the affections and confidence of the people of Missouri, he has come forward under its banners. Mr. Bates has expressed in his address his attachment to the Constitution as it now stands, his general satisfaction with the course pursued by the administration, and his hostility to factions and unnecessary opposition. *Nat. Jour.*

The office of fifth Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, with the princely salary of $200 a year—*less* $100 for travelling expenses, has been a begging for two years past. Three or four persons elected to the office, have declined the honour and the salary too, and twice that number have been applied to and declined being candidates. There is but one man in this country solicitous for the office, and his Excellency the Governor seems determined to keep him out as long as he can prevail on the General Assembly to elect any body else, no matter whether the person elected will take the office or not. *Prov. (R. I.) Jour.*

The Banks in Nashville, Tennessee, have announced that they will pay all their notes in specie, commencing on the 1st of September next. The Editor of the national Banner expresses his confidence that all the Banks in Tennessee will move together in the universal resumption of specie payments.

From the Clarksburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

The following very singular account was copied from the papers filed in one of the County Courts west of the mountains in this state. It appears that this account was filed by a tavern keeper.

To Whiskey, at sundry times, one thousand half pints,	$125 00
To Brandy, 1000 half pints,	125 00
" Divers slings,	50 00
" Cuts,	75 00
" 150 Phlegm Cutters,	50 00
" 300 Fogmatics,	62 50
	$487 50

The above is a true copy from the record, and who will venture or even dare say, that he was not a *wet* soul.

All this was the proceeds of one calendar month.

A cheap and excellent summer drink.—Vinegar and water, sweetened with sugar or molasses, is the best drink that can be contrived in warm weather. It is pleasant and cooling; it promotes perspiration, and resists putrefaction. Vinegar and water constituted the only drink of the soldiers of the Roman Republic; and it is well known that they marched and fought in a warm climate, and beneath a load of arms weighing 60 pounds. Boaz, a wealthy farmer in Palestine, we read in the Bible, treated his reapers with nothing but bread dipped in vinegar. The custom of swallowing spirits and water is pernicious in every way, while this beverage, on the contrary, is pleasant and healthy, and is not liable to produce what the spirit invariably does, namely, fever and headache.

Captain Maitland, of H. B. M. ship Bellerophon, to whom NAPOLEON surrendered, after the battle of Waterloo, has published an account of the principal events that occurred on board that ship, while Napoleon was on board. The captain, like every one—always excepting the brutal Sir Hudson Lowe—who has come within the circle of Napoleons' influence, seems to have been fascinated with the elegance and dignity of his manners, the superiority of his intellect, and his wonderful tact and knowledge of character. In refutation of the many slanders and libels which have been industriously circulated, this British officer thus expresses himself of Napoleon.

"I here, once for all, beg to state, most "distinctly, that from the time of his "coming on board my ship, to the pe-"riod of his quitting her, his conduct "was invariably that of a gentleman; and "in no instance do I recollect him to "have made use of a rude expression, or "to have been guilty of any kind of ill-"breeding."

This is, indeed, high praise. How few men have ever lived, who, under similar circumstances, would deserve such enviable commendation." *Dem. Press.*

How few of the Christian denominations are there who do not believe or preach that they alone are "the heirs of the covenant!" The erudite Dr. Parr used to say—"He deprecated those prejudices and passions, which exasperated individuals and religious communities, upon controverted points of doctrine, not always placed within the grasp of the strongest intellect nor always profitable unto salvation."—"We should consider ourselves," he added, "not merely as members of this church or that sect, nor even as citizens of the world, but as parts of the Universe; not merely as heirs of God, but as co-heirs with millions and millions of creatures endowed with the same faculties which we have, and destined to the same beneficent ends."

Fraser, relating the manners of Persia, in his "Travels," says—"If a man voluntarily assumes an unpretending position in society, for example a low seat in an assembly, this very act of diffidence, instead of raising him in their eyes, only marks the degree of estimation in which he is to be held in future; the more he yields, the more he is trampled upon. A bold assertion of superiority is seldom questioned." But, in what country is there a different order of things. Those who push themselves forward, with or without merit, have almost every where the best chance. The mountebanks ascend the stage and occupy the front, and pass for the first of the *dramatis personæ.*

From the Charleston Courier, July 28.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Meeting of the friends and supporters of the Administration, convened yesterday at the Court-House of Charleston District, was very numerous and highly respectable. The Honorable Theodore Gaillard, was called to the Chair, and Col. Nathaniel Greene Cleary, appointed Secretary. The objects of the meeting having been stated from the Chair, a motion was made by the Hon. Joseph Bellinger, to appoint a Committee of Thirteen, to report such proceedings as they might conceive necessary, to meet the views of the assembled citizens. This motion having been carried, and the Chairman called upon to select the Committee, the following gentlemen were named—viz:

Joseph Bellinger, Thomas Hunt, Thomas Bennett, William Lance, James Lamb, Simon Magwood, J. Harleston Read, William Rouse, Daniel Stevens, William Mathewes, Jeremiah Condy, A. S. Willington, James Marsh.

The Committee withdrew, and, after a short interval, reported the Preamble and Resolutions which will be found below. The meeting, although a very crowded one, was characterised throughout, by the utmost harmony; and upon the questions being put upon the Preamble, and upon the resolutions, separately, they were carried without a dissenting voice. The Preamble and Resolutions follow.—

As it is the duty of the citizens of this country, to resist every encroachment, however trivial in appearance, on their inalienable rights, so it is a sacred respect they owe to themselves, to support the public authorities, their own servants, while their acts are marked by wisdom, firmness, and a strict regard for the Constitution. Such an obligation, at all times imposing, becomes imperative, when a systematic attack on the high officers of the government, carries with it an attempt to diminish the confidence of the people in the Constitution itself. The President of the United States has been elevated to the highest honor in the gift of the Nation, by the constitutional voice of the immediate representatives of the People. He came into the Chief Magistracy in the same manner, as his illustrious predecessor, THOMAS JEFFERSON, at his first election. The strange sentiment has, notwithstanding, been loudly and obstinately attempted to be disseminated, that he is not the choice of the People. On this delusive basis, the disquietude of disappointed ambition has reared an opposition equally rancorous and indiscriminate. Public meetings have been called at this period, so distant from the next Presidential election, and when the excitements of the last have scarcely yet subsided, where endeavors are made to create in the popular mind, an absolute distrust of the Executive Department of the Government, by preferring and reiterating charges of corruption; unsupported by any evidence. The citizens of Charleston and its vicinity, therefore, who see no cause to withhold their support from the administration, conceiving that it would be an injustice to themselves and their country, to permit erroneous impressions of their opinions to prevail abroad, and believing that a sentiment hostile to the Administration does not exist generally in this State, do with pleasure embrace the present occasion of declaring to the President of the United States, their reliance on his patriotism, talents, and unwearied zeal, in the discharge of the great duties confided to him by the People of this Republic.

As the sense of this meeting, be it therefore—

Resolved, That the public services of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, stamped as they have been with the approbation of WASHINGTON, and every succeeding President, as evinced by the highest important trusts confided to him during their respective administrations; and his having been Constitutionally elected President of the United States, entitle him to our respect and confidence, and that we will impartially judge the Administration by its measures.

Resolved, That we approve of the promptitude of the House of Representatives, in terminating the late election for President, thus depriving the factious of an opportunity to intrigue, and by a timely selection preventing the office of President from devolving on an individual, whom the voice of the people had designated for another station.

Resolved, That however questionable the provision of the Constitution may be, in the mode of electing the President in the last resort, we have seen no practical evil result from it, and prefer it as it is to what it would be, if the modifications proposed in Congress were adopted.

Resolved, That while we deprecate all meetings of the citizens for party purposes, considering such the bane of that union and harmony which should subsist in every community, and calculated to promote the evil designs of faction and ambition—we have nevertheless felt it our duty to assemble, to vindicate the Government of our country from charges, which, if sustained by a shadow of truth, would disgrace the Congress of these States, and evidence their infidelity to the trust reposed, and incapacity for the duties of their station. The charge of corruption, if true, merits impeachment.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Meeting be, and he is hereby requested to transmit the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions to the President of the United States.

The Louisiana Courier of the 29th ult. states, that "the crevasse below Lafourche makes every day further progress, and that it is now half a mile wide, and the neighborhood is under water, and all exertions to stop it have been unavailing. The damages it has already occasioned are dreadful, and it is feared it will increase."

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1826.

The election for members of the legislature took place throughout the state, (with the exception of two or three counties, where the election was previously held, to avoid interference with the courts,) on Thursday last. The result of the election in this county is as follows:—

Senate—Michael McLeary.

Commons—William J. Alexander and Matthew Bain.

State of the Poll.

SENATE.

	Davidson.	*McLeary.*
Charlotte,	198	191
Maxwell's,	43	59
Neely's,	39	7
Starns',	20	86
Collin's,	48	63
Hemphill's,	68	60
McRae's,	47	39
Rape's,	33	62
	496	567

COMMONS.

	W. J. Alexander.	M. Bain.	M. Wallis.	J. M. Ingram.
Charlotte,	470	349	183	121
Maxwell's,	79	104	86	43
Neely's,	57	35	23	2
Starns',	35	93	6	146
Collins',	91	129	1	58
Hemphill's,	149	120	26	77
McRae's,	96	93	00	50
Rape's,	59	69	3	91
	1036	992	328	588

In Edgecombe county, where the election was held at an earlier period, Louis D. Wilson was elected to the Senate;—Hardy Flowers and Benjamin Sharpe, to the House of Commons. Mr. Flowers, it is stated in the Register, came out only about four weeks previous to the election; and without attending any gathering, or expending a dollar to promote his interest, he received the highest vote on the list.

The Committee of Instruction for Mecklenburg, are requested to meet in Charlotte on the Tuesday of our next County Court. Through some misunderstanding of the time, the meeting notified to be held last Wednesday, was very thinly attended, consequently nothing could be done; it is hoped a punctual attendance will be given at the next meeting.

The streams have become so low, in consequence of the long continuance of drought, that it is with great difficulty our citizens can get grinding done.—Several families in this place, have been compelled, for some time, to feed their negroes on flour, from their inability to get corn ground. Such a drought is not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants; and the prospect before us is truly melancholy. It is too late now for early corn to receive much, if any benefit, from rain; but it would greatly revive and invigorate late planted corn; and should the remainder of the season prove favorable, the gloom which now overshadows our prospects, would in good degree be dissipated. A great deal of corn was planted late; and on this must be our chief reliance.

A dinner has been given to Mr. M'Duffie by the citizens of Edgefield, at which he was warmly toasted in a set toast, in order, we suppose, to give him an opportunity of delivering himself of a *set speech*. This he accomplished, in his usual style. The speech is principally a repetition of what he had previously said in Congress; it, however, contains one assertion, which is both new and amusing, and quite characteristic. In defending himself from the charge, that he has "been governed by a factious spirit of opposition to the administration," he not only denies its truth, but indignantly exclaims—"*I* opposed to the administration! *The administration are opposed* to ME! This is the true state of the question!"

This caps the climax of egotism. Mr. M'Duffie is not opposed to the administration; no, indeed! the administration are opposed to *him!* It is certainly great presumption in the Administration to oppose Mr. M'Duffie; and it is to be hoped, now their conduct is exposed, that they will let the honorable member alone, and not keep the country in a ferment by a "factious opposition" to *him*.

The following singular toast was drank at a celebration in Oglethorpe county, Ga. of the late Jubilee. We copy it from the Georgia Patriot.

By John D. Harris—May the God of Elijah take an *active part* in the next Governor's election, and give us old *John Clark*.

The folly of this toast is equaled only by its impiety.

A public dinner has been given to Mr. CLAY, by his late constituents, at Lexington, Ky. From the toasts drank on the occasion, we select the following:—

TOASTS.

The President of the United States.—Learned, liberal, wise and patriotic. The shafts of envy and detraction fall harmless at his feet.

The cause of Liberty in South America—Ever dear to the freemen of the North.

The Administration—Let its enemies tell its offences. It has recommended a mission for the promotion of republican Principles; it has advised the encouragement of science and literature, of internal improvements and home manufactures. Alas! how criminal!!!

The opposers of the Panama mission—The gentlemen have "*unwhigged*" themselves for the rest of their lives.

Our Guest—the Hon. Henry Clay—Could he be more endeared, admired, and confided in, his persecutors and slanderers have given him that claim on us.

The Constitution of the United States—A Washington, a Jefferson, a Franklin, a Hamilton, with other sages and patriots, made it—we will not name those who propose to amend it.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun—"Be advised; heat not a furnance for your *foe* so hot that it do singe yourself."

The Constitution menders—Holding up their farthing candles to show spots on the sun.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

Committee of Grievance.....Report No. 4.

We respectfully present to the consideration of the public at large, as a grievance of a burthensome nature, *The Sunday Traffickers* of our village. We are well aware, that in touching upon this subject, we touch the stomachs as well as the pockets of sundry individuals, and we expect to be deprived of many a cool cucumber, when our remedy shall be adopted; but this must not prevent us from noticing a grievance so palpably injurious in its consequences. Nothing is more common among us than our *Sunday market*. On the morning of this day, the negroes, with their baskets of fruit and their bags of produce, come in from all quarters; and after effecting a sale, they go through the *back doors* of the shops, and purchase what they want, and all this without any pass or permit from their owners. Certainly these things should not be allowed to exist; they are a reproach to us. It is the very reason why we have no *week-day* market; and if we but view the matter in its true light, as not only *unlawful*, but against the wishes and interest of our country friends, we should think all would heartily concur in putting it down, even at the expense of some luxuries. Most of the black population, who are altogether untaught, think it very little harm to steal; and nothing makes them more greedy in this practice, than the ready sale of their *contrabands* among us. As the only effectual remedy which can be adopted, we beg leave to recommend to all those who respect the Sabbath day, to set their faces against this illegal kind of commerce. To the Sunday Patrols we recommend unceasing vigilance in the detection of such blacks as are found trading from home, without permits from their masters; and to all who value the character of our little village, the shutting up of their shop doors, not to be opened on Sunday, except in cases of *necessity*.

When this course of things shall have been persevered in for a while, we shall not be infested with a troublesome gang of blacks promenading our streets by night and by day. We may then expect our market to be supplied with necessaries sent in by the farmers around us; a friendly trading confidence may be kept up between us; and if we cannot altogether prevent thieving among their negroes, we can at least put a stop to the *encouragement* of it among us.

We beg leave to present as another grievance which obtains with us, *The Book Borrowers*—those persons who borrow books, no doubt with the *intention* of returning them, but who some how or other contrive ever afterwards to neglect doing so. This inconvenience is so plain, and the remedy for abolishing it so easily resorted to, that it is almost unnecessary to say a word about it; in fact, we would be among the last to deprive any member of this community of the benefit of books, merely because he could not pay for and own them. No. Heaven knows the reading few are few enough already. Most of our population will buy any thing but books—whiskey, tobacco, brandy, seidlitz powders, watermelons, cucumbers and dry goods;—nothing comes amiss but *books*. Books, says one, I cannot afford to buy books; I have more now at home than I have time to read; and what do you think is the vast extent of such a library? Judging from the time such a one bestows on his books, we should think five duodecimo volumes a good task for fifty years. Now, in all conscience, let those who have books (and who can afford it) lend to whom they please; still, it would be to the *advantage* of borrowers to return punctually, aside from the moral obligation resting upon the performance of this duty: and we sincerely hope, that those who are concerned will, after reading this report, look over their libraries, and if they find aught belonging to their neighbour, no matter how long it has been out of his possession, return it immediately. Be assured, you will sleep the sounder for this afterwards.

While upon this subject, we would willingly suggest a plan for a Circulating Library, if we did not know, almost to a certainty, that it would not be adopted. However, as things are, we would advise those who can afford it, to buy a few books, according to their ability, and read occasionally, if it should be only for conscience sake. There is an old bachelor, well known among us, who has acted upon this advice in rather a singular manner. Among many eccentricities, he seems to have copied one from the celebrated Dr. Parr, namely, that of keeping his library sacred to his own use. This worthy old gentleman very scrupulously keeps a good miscellaneous collection of books locked up in a large trunk in his private chamber, which he permits no one to visit but himself; and we should pity the man who would lay *violent hands* upon his books without his leave. Now we cannot but commend the old gentleman for his extensive reading; but he seems to have forgotten how much it is in his power to *disseminate* useful information, by loaning his books to such persons as would keep them from injury and return them *punctually*. We sincerely hope he will take the hint, and leave at least a good epitaph to posterity.

We feel bound, by politeness, to take notice of a communication from a "Smoker," and a would-be-poet. The grammatical and poetical accuracy with which the piece is composed, speaks sufficiently its own merits; and true to character, as the offspring of a *Smoker's* brain, leaves the impress of its venerable parent. We would advise the learned author, whoever he is, to try his hand hereafter at *prose*, at *blank verse*, or at any thing but rhyme; for most assuredly, when he would set down the *truth*, his rhyme leads him astray and compels him to put down, in order to jingle well, the very contrary. We would also, as is our bounden duty, acknowledge with gratitude the friendly interest which a correspondent of the Catawba Journal takes in our welfare; and for his information state, that sundry circumstances and accidents had placed it out of our power to procure the signature of our President, during the last two weeks; and it is a standing rule with us to publish nothing without his sign manual. We would further remark, that grievances rise up in abundance about us; but in noticing them, we wish ever to keep in mind, that it is our duty, "nothing to extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

D. H. V. *Chairman.*

U. B. Z. *Secretary.*

JEFFERSON AND ADAMS.

In pursuance of a notice given by the Town council, the citizens of *Lincolnton* assembled in the court-house; Vardry M'Bee, Esq. being called to the chair, and John D. Hoke appointed secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty, in the dispensations of his providence, to call from among us the venerable copatriots, *John Adams* and *Thomas Jefferson*, on that glorious day which riveted their immortal names more closely to the hearts of their fellow-citizens, and at a time when thousands had assembled to celebrate the era in which these champions of universal freedom had so conspicuously shown, and were listening with attentive ear to the rehearsal of those powerful sentiments expressed in the Declaration of our Independence, to which these departed worthies had undauntedly subscribed their names just half a century before they closed their eyes forever—

Resolved, that we feel deeply impressed with the irreparable loss our country has sustained in the death of two of her noblest and most useful sons; and that, as a testimony of our regard for their ardent devotion to the cause of freedom, we will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, and hope the same token of respect will be exhibited by the citizens throughout our county.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to procure some suitable person to pronounce a eulogy, on the characters of our departed sages, and they make such other arragements as shall comport with the solemnity and importance of the occasion; that the committee consist of Gen. Joseph Graham, Gen. Peter Forney, Major Lawson Henderson, Capt. Alexander Brevard, Robert Williamson, Esq. Major Daniel M. Forney, and Nathaniel N. Smith, Esq. and that they meet in Lincolnton, on Wednesday, 2d day of August.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

VARDRY M'BEE, *Chairman.*

JOHN D. HOKE, *Sec'ry.*

DIED,

In this county, on the 7th instant, Mrs. POLLY WILSON, wife of the Rev. John M. Wilson.

On the 7th inst. Mr. ALEXANDER MONTEITH, aged 66.

Carpenters.

WANTED, immediately, two Journeymen Carpenters, of sober and industrious habits. None others need apply

ROBT. M. STERLING.

Charlotte, Aug. 12. 2t96

Estate of John Moore.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of the late John Moore, deceased, of Lincoln county, desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement.

ELI HOYLE, Adm'r.

August 10, 1826. 4t97

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James A. Means, deceased, either by note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment; and all those who have claims on the estate, are hereby notified to come forward and present them, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their claims, according to law.

LAWSON H. ALEXANDER, } Adm'rs.
WILLIAM C. MEANS, }

August 10, 1826. 3t96

☞ The Editor of the Western Carolinian will please insert the above three times, and present his account to the Administrators.

Lands for Sale.

UNDER a decree of the Court of Equity for Rutherford county, pronounced at April Term, A. D. 1826, in the case of Arthur Bronson, Goold Hoyt, James B. Murray and Peter A. Jay, Peter W. Radcliff and Eliza Thompson, Executors and Executrix of James Thompson, deceased, against Augustus Sacket,—I will proceed to sell before the Court-House at Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, on Friday, the 13th day of October next, one tract of land containing thirty-six thousand four hundred and ninety four acres: this tract is situate in the south-east corner of the county, on Green river and its waters.

And in Rutherford county, before the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October next, being in term of the Superior Court of that county, I will proceed to sell all the lands usually denominated "Speculation Lands," situate therein, consisting of fifty-eight separate tracts or patents, containing an aggregate amount of three hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-five acres. These lands, from their general dispersion, present all the varieties of soil, &c. to be found in the county.

Also, in Mecklenburg county, before the Court-House in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November next, being in term of the Superior Court for that county, I will proceed to sell twenty thousand four hundred and forty-five acres of land, comprising seventeen separate tracts or patents, situate in the south eastern section of the county, in or near the Gold Mine region.

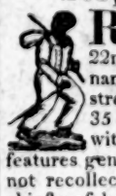
The above lands will be sold by the separate tract or patent; and should the sale at any one of the above places be not finished on the day mentioned, it will continue from day to day until completed, or until so much thereof be sold as may be sufficient to satisfy the above mentioned decree, amounting to one hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars, and the legal interest thereon from the 21st of August, A. D. 1821, until paid.

Terms—CASH. Conveyances of title to be executed by the complainants.

T. F. BIRCHETT, *Clerk & Master.*

August 1, 1826. 7t100

Stop the Runaways!



RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday, the 22nd of July, a negro man named JIM. Jim is a stout, strong built negro, aged about 35 years, dark complexion, with thick lips, flat nose, and

features generally of a heavy cast; his clothing not recollected, but I believe they consisted chiefly of homespun.

Also, at the same time, a mulatto girl named RACHEL, the property of William Black, living in Providence settlement, in this county.—Rachel is about 35 years old, five feet six inches high, has a small scar down the left side of her neck, is a smart active negro and fond of dress; her clothing, when she left here, cannot now be specified. Jim and Rachel being man and wife, they are doubtless together. It is not known where they will make for; but as Rachel, on a former occasion, was taken up in Randolph county, where she had lived some time, it is possible they may have gone there. Any person delivering both or either of the above named negroes to the subscriber, or securing them in such way that I can get them again, shall be suitably rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

THOS. B. SMARTT.

Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co. }
August 4, 1826. } 6t98

Notice,

THAT George Rowe, an apprentice to the subscriber, ran away some time in the month of June last. Said George is about 18 years of age, five feet six inches high and well made. Any person who will deliver the said George in Concord, shall receive five cents reward.

ABRAHAM AREA.

3t95

Ran Away

FROM the subscribers, in Lancasterville, about the 13th of this instant, two negro men, BOB and SAM.—Bob is about 22 or 23 years of age, low and well made, pleasant when spoken to, and converses sensibly. He both reads and writes, and probably may pass himself as a free man. He is dressed in black, though he may change his dress, as he has other clothes. No particular mark is recollected, except a few light marks on his back. In his carriage, he has a sailor's swing. He is likely to deny his owner's name, and even his own, and pass for that of James. Sam is about 26 years of age, of common size, and speaks broken, and as he is an African by birth, has his country's mark on his left arm above his elbow. It is thought Bob and Sam are in company, and will make for Maryland.—Twenty-five dollars will be given to any man that will lodge either of them in any jail in the United States, and give word so that we can get them.

M. CLINTON,
WILKS CASTON

Lancasterville, S. Carolina, }
July 31, 1826. } 4t96

POETRY.

From the Metropolitan Magazine.

WE PAUS'D BESIDE A GRASS-GROWN TOMB.

We paused beside a grass-grown tomb,
The autumn sun was lingering then,
Softening with parting ray the gloom
That wrapt that dark sequester'd glen;
And all was calm and still as those
Who round us slept their last repose.

We paus'd; she rested on my arm,
And raised her gentle eyes on mine;
And I might mark her beauty's charm,
Less bright than it was wont to shine;
Bright was it still;—but it had less
Of brightness than of tenderness.

O, dearer seems that evening still,
More charms that lonesome dell adorn,
Than all the pomp of dale and hill,
Irradiate with the golden morn:
More dear that melancholy gaze,
Than all her smiles in brighter days.

I guess not, dearest Annabel,
How cast my lot on earth may be;
Mysterious heaven alone can tell
What links or parts our destiny;
Yet can I oft unlearn to grieve,
By thinking on that autumn eve.

So deeply, eloquently mild,
The pure, calm light thine eye-beam shed,
It seem'd as tho' an angel smil'd,
And told of hopes, unlimited
To this low world, so drear and cold—
Eternal, boundless, manifold!

O may it be, my Annabel!
Tho' chance and change may part us here;
I'll hope immortally to dwell
With thee in heaven's high blessed sphere,
And love, when past these darksome years,
In glory there, as here in tears.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

The foHowing tale was written for my own amusement, without any intention of publication, and composed more from recollections of a youthful fancy, than a rememberance of the facts. I have often, in the days of my boyhood, lolling on the knees of an actor in this event, listened to him, while with tears in his eyes he would relate the tale. Having derived my knowledge of the tale in this way, it is a mixture of fiction and facts, rather than a plain relation of an event; and in this character it should not now appear before the public, only with the hope that it may be the means of producing a more detailed and accurate account of an action which should not be forgotten; but which, like many other events of this kind, will soon follow its actors into oblivion, unless rescued by some one of the *venerable few* who yet remain on this side of the grave.

In the early part of the year 1780, a dark cloud seemed to hang over the southern part of the Union. The French and Americans combined had been repulsed at Savannah; Lincoln had surrendered Charleston, and the loss of this important place was much calculated to depress the hopes of the Americans; Tarleton had cut to peices the force under Buford at Waxhaws; and the upper parts of S. Carolina and Georgia were in the possession of the enemy. It is at this dark period that our tale commences. One evening in the month of June, when every thing seemed to smile, but the attempt of the Americans to obtain their liberty, a man was seen riding on the road leading from Salisbury to Charlotte, about five miles south of the former place. In his person he was large and well formed; he appeared to be about twenty two or three years old; his dress consisted of a blue coat, the breast and tail skirted with yellow cassimere, on which plated buttons were thickly set; his small clothes were also of yellow cassimere, and his boots fair topped:—his hat was one of that kind that are commonly denominated '76, and which were worn by the officers of that period; the epaulettes that hung on his shoulders, the pistols that were on the front of his saddle, and the sword that dangled by his side, all denoted him to be an officer of superior rank. He followed the road until he came to the residence of General Matthew Locke, a wealthy citizen of Rowan and a distinguished partizan of the revolution. This gentleman lived about six miles from Salisbury, where Doct. Scott now resides. It was after dark, and the family had collected round the fireside, when the barking of the dogs announced the approach of a stranger to the house. It was but a short time, until he entered the house, and was immediately recognized as Major, since Gen. W. R. DAVIE. As might be expected, the first enquiry was concerning the news of the war and his present business; in order to make this known, I am under the necessity of retrogading a little in my tale. DAVIE finished his education at Nassau Hall, in the year 1776: returning to the south, and all the officers' stations being filled, he commenced the study of law at Salisbury. Not being contented in this situation, while his country was in need of his services, he by some means raised a company of volunteers and hastened to South-Carolina. By his bravery and prudence, he obtained the notice of Lincoln, and was appointed Major by that officer. He filled this appointment at the battle of Stow, when in the brave but uselesss attempt of his cavalry to break the lines of the enemy, he received a wound which confined him for five months. Soon as he was able, notwithstanding the discouraging prospect of rescuing the southern part of the Union, he made application to and received permission from the government of N. Carolina, to raise a regiment, consisting of two troops of cavalry and one of mounted riflemen. Knowing the distinguished patriotism of the citizens of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Rowan, he determined to make these counties the theatre of his recruiting expedition.—While in Salisbury, although very young, he had, by the suavity of his manners and his determined patriotism, attracted the attention and obtained the friendship of many families in the surrounding country; among them was Gen. Locke. Davie had contracted an intimate friendship with his son George. Young Locke was a man of fine personal appearance and remarkable for his activity and bodily strength. He had not received so liberal an education as Davie, yet by his natural strength of mind, his peculiar sweetness of disposition, he had so improved the education he did receive, that he might be called an accomplished, intelligent young man. These qualities, mingled with a similarity of feeling between him and Davie, in regard to their love of country, had linked these young men together in the strongest ties of friendship. A few months before the arrival of Davie, Locke had married a distinguished young lady of his county, but had not yet left his father's residence. It was for the purpose of engaging the services of his young friend, that Davie, as I said before, visited the residence of Locke's father. The meeting of the young friends was mutually joyful; Locke, to find that Davie had recovered from his wound; and Davie, that he was once more in the country of his friends. Davie, while he eloquently related the exploits of his former campaign, while he displayed, in glowing colors, and recounted the many advantages that would occur to America, if the present struggle succeeded, had gradually communicated to the bosom of his friend, the feelings that actuated his own; so that when Davie offered him the appointment of lieutenant, if he would accompany him, Locke replied with animation, "Yes! and nothing but death shall make me leave the struggle until the independence of my country is acknowledged." Davie smiled at the enthusiasm of his friend, and merely observed, "Such was the kind of men he wished to fight under him." They now settled their future movements, and it was determined that Davie should go on recruiting, and Locke, with as many friends as he could collect, was to repair to Charlotte in ten days, where Davie had provided the necessary equipments. These consisted of a large sword, a pair of horse pistols and a rifle; for the purchase of these Davie is said to have spent the last of the fortune left him by his uncle.

At the appointed time, the corps met in Charlotte and proceeded to the south. To follow their many engagements would exceed the limits I have prescribed; suffice it to say, that while the British overcame almost every other opposition, the corps of Davie alone remained uninjured. To the brave and cautious Davie, aided by the equally brave but more impetuous Locke, no difficulty appeared too great to be overcome, no danger too perilous to be attempted; and in truth, the defence of N. Carolina appeared to depend alone on this small corps.

When Cornwallis advanced from Camden to Waxhaws, Davie, now joined by a troop of riflemen under Gen Jos. Graham of Lincoln, was compelled to fall back nearer Charlotte: Cornwallis still pursued; and on the night of the 25th September, the corps of Davie arrived at Charlotte about midnight. Learning from his scouts that Cornwallis was still advancing and would arrive there early next day, Davie determined, in the words of Lee, "to give him a specimen of the country he was in." The village of Charlotte then consisted of about twenty houses, the two principal streets crossing each other at the Court-House, which was of rock. Davie ordering the horses to be tied some distance in the rear, placed his men behind a wall of stone: he had scarcely arranged them, when Tarleton's cavalry came in sight. The enemy seeing the defence that was intended to be made, halted at the lower end of town and formed themselves into columns corresponding with the breadth of the street: in this order they advanced against the small but determined corps that were behind the wall. The cavalry charged with some violence on the Americans, but were repulsed with considerable loss. They again formed and advanced to the charge, but were again driven back with equal loss. Then Cornwallis riding up, reminded them of their former fame, and told them he hoped they would not let it be tarnished now by so small a force.—The cavalry now charged with renewed vigor, but were again driven back by the steady and successful fire of the American rifles. But the main body of the enmy now coming up, forced Davie's corps to retreat and mount their horses. The cavalry of the enemy pursued; but from the interiority of their horses, were unable to keep up, and did not advance fast, for fear it was a plan laid to draw them into an ambuscade. Soon as the Americans were at a sufficient distance, they halted, and loading their rifles, would wait until the enemy came up; they would then fire, wheel and run again, until they were again far enough ahead to halt.—They continued this irregular kind of battle for about four miles, the enemy still pursuing; when Locke, who had fought that day with more than his usual bravery, actuated, perhaps by his near approach to his beloved wife, and knowing the destruction that would attend the advance of the enemy, he trusted to the fleetness of his horse, and remained some distance behind his companions, to give them what he called "*a sure shot:*" but to him fatal trust, for his horse accidentally stumbling when he was considerably in the rear of his corps, threw him and made his escape. The enemy was so close on his rear as to render an escape impossible; and to expect quarter from an enemy, by whom he had been distinguished for his opposition to the crown and his bravery in defending the American cause, particularly on that day, was improbable; or perhaps, his high spirit disdained to surrender himself a prisoner; but be what will the cause, he determined to sell his life as dear as possible, and three of the front dragoons paid the forfeit; but at length, overcome by numbers, he was killed, and the British, as if determined to make his dead body pay for the many soldiers they had that day lost, literally cut him to peices; and conceiving his death a sufficient booty, did not continue the pursuit any farther. Judge the feelings of his companions in arms, and of his sincere friend Davie, when they returned and found him weltering in his own blood, which flowed from a hundred different wounds.

The rough and proud eye of many a soldier was on that day wet with tears, as they silently looked on the bloody face and sunken eyes of their brave, and so lately animated lieutenant. If such were the feelings of his companions, we can form but a poor idea of those of his wife, who, when anxiously expecting the return of her husband, she was presented with his mangled body.

Davie retired with his corps towards Salisbury, and paid the last tribute of respect to his friend and martyr in the cause of freedom.

Thus perished a young man who, had he lived, would have been an important instrument in obtaining his country's freedom; and no doubt would have enjoyed the reward his talents, bravery and patriotism, so well merited.

No monument of marble points out the place of his burial—no inscription relates to us his services in the revolution—no poet has sung of his brilliant deeds—and 'tis only when his humble sepulchre is passed by some one his companions in arms, and he stops to drop a tear over the grave of his friend, that we discover the spot where rests a youthful hero of the revolution. S.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Under a confederated government like that of the United States, where the public will is the ultimate result of power, no enlightened mind can doubt, that it is the state of literature and morals, more than any thing else, by which the character of the nation is formed, and that a proper appreciation of these, is the best bond of union and patriotism; being the best promoters of just sentiments and virtuous conduct, and perhaps the only effectual check to licentiousness and anarchy on the one extreme, and to arbitrary power on the other.

When knowledge and virtue are not predominant, or when, by the concurrence of adventitious circumstances, they become inoperative, or lose their relative equilibrium, a morbid excitement is sometimes rendered general, and becomes irresistible:—swayed by the magic wand of suspicion and misdirected by passion and party interest, it often terminates in a sweeping torrent, alike destructive to moral independence, to national character and prosperity.

Thus the scale of national degradation approximates the scale of ignorance and immorality, and is progressively graduated to an illimitable degree. The basest immorality may date its completion, from the perpetration of some first trivial crime;—the climax of depravity, the apex of baseness in social intercourse, that of perverting a man's words and motives, by *wilful* misrepresentation or misconstruction of them, and then abusing him for sentiments he never entertained and motives he never felt; this bearing of false witness against our neighbor, this moral perjury, is attained to, thro' the intermediate progression of at first, aspersion from mere suspicion—then detraction, defamation, slander, calumny.

Thus on the same scale, as a nation increases in ignorance and immorality, it sinks in dignity, until it is lost in wretchedness and degradation. This uniform result we have from the faithful page of history, marking the decline and fall of the greatest empires in the world. Thus may the final destruction of our civil institutions originate from the misdirected fervour of a circumscribed party. Should we not shun this precipice, and guard against this awful destiny?

What says the Father of his country, in his farewell address, that almost perfect text book of American policy? "Party is our worst enemy. It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeebles the public administration. It agitates the community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against the other; opens a door to foreign influence & corruption," &c. Could prescience have more fully delineated its baleful influence, its degrading effects and its direct tendency, as exhibited in our late session of Congress? A session of 24 weeks, 18 weeks of which, by a conduct as disgraceful to themselves, as degrading to the nation, and almost destructive to the future prospects of the once amiable Calhoun, was spent in tumult and abortive legislation. Is not this the very *crisis* so plainly seen, and so greatly dreaded by Washington?

On a retrospection of these transactions, what a most degrading charge presents itself at the very threshold—that parental lineage works corruption; that the President is unworthy the esteem and confidence of the nation, because he is the son of a former President who acted incorrectly. What do Americans know about their predecessors? To us the difference is nothing, whether they were decked with stars and garters, the mere puppets of governmental corruption, or whether they were poachers of sheep folds, or riflers of bleach-greens. *They* must answer for their iniquities; *we* for ours. What,—must the memory of Franklin be degraded, because he assisted his father to dip candles and boil soap; or that of Patrick Henry, because he hoed corn and tobacco for a living, after becoming insolvent at shop keeping; or that of Washington, because, deprived of his just patrimony by the laws of primogeniture, he waded on foot thro' the swamps and bogs of Virginia, exposed to all the vicissitudes of the season, all the privations of a hunter's life, earning his subsistence as surveyor of a county; or of R. G. Harper, who drove the planes of a carpenter, to procure an honest sustenance; or that of a Cheves, who raised our prostrate navy from the grave of folly, and released our national bank from the almost hopeless suicide of rascality, because he taught infancy their A, B, C, in a pine-pole cabin, to acquire the means of furthering his education; or that of the patriot Jackson, because, during our revolutionary war, he raised peas and sweet potatoes in S. Carolina, for his own and his mother's subsistence? And must the character of Jno. Q. Adams be now aspersed, whose patriotism in the *public service* of his country, stood the test and received the uniform approbation of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, merely because his father, on one occasion, acted injudiciously or unwisely? Shame, where is thy blush! But modern ethics feel no regret, even for such despicable rancour, such moral treason, fit only for a Virginia madman, or some *foreign titled* coxcomb.

But advert to other serious charges, made, and solemn pledges given as proof, in debate—that the executive, by some legerdemain, was manufacturing communications from S. America; that he was holding back official information; secreting and garbling official communications, *all* to subserve a desired object. Also, his bartering his own, and the nation's honor, and outraging the purity of her institutions, to his own exaltation; assertions never expected to be proved—pledges never intended to be redeemed—but fabricated for *deception*, and brought forth as the *precursor* to that echo which is *now* going the grand rounds of defamation, accompanied by the Panama spectre, the raw-head-and-bloody bones of Congressional Circulars.

What a hideous yell, what a doleful note was sounded, after the *Lead* started, to hunt down the Executive on the Panama question. What a flame of disinterested patriotism burst forth—what a regard for the purity of our institutions—what caution and circumspection—what a search even into the vestal purity of executive domestic amusements—what sophistry, to invalidate that pledge to S. America, which, 12 months before, was their highest boast—what dread of contaminating our exalted honor, and soiling our republican principles, by coming into consultation at Panama, with the delegates of kings:—how the *expense* was reprobated; yet more time and money were squandered about *this* mission, and in that glorious conflict which took place, in attempting to strangle, with a five fold cord, that hideous, one-eyed, one-sided monster, conjured up by Branch from the vasty deep, by the magic of unfathomable intelligence, and sublimated candour, than would have defrayed the expense of ten such delegations.

But let us turn this Panama picture, this hobby of opposition and of circulars, and for a moment view its reverse features. Our government is the only confederated representative government that has ever existed, and has so far been the model of the S. American republics: they wish to establish a similar federative union: they look to our experience of 40 years for counsel and advice; they, reposing on our known patriotism, and confiding in the sincerity of our former declarations, in our recognition of their independence, and subsequent treaties, ask our executive, for a delegation to their Congress at Panama; at the same time stating distinctly, that they wish us not in the smallest degree, to depart from our neutral position.

Our executive, knowing that in their self-defence it would be highly advantageous to them to organize a revolution in the Spanish W. India Islands, and being assured by them that this would be a subject of consultation; knowing, at the same time, that in all their separate republics, slavery was abolished, and every inhabitant raised to the rank of a citizen, as a fundamental principle of their constitutions,—our executive, conscious of all these circumstances, treats their overture with repulse and silent contempt. Would not every citizen in the slave-holding states justly execrate such executive apathy, such dereliction from the highest duties of humanity, and our dearest interests? Would not the executive have been justly represented, as beholding with perfect indifference, and even with approbation, the blazing torch of insurrection planted along our coast and spreading through the interior, carrying rapine, murder and extermination in its march? Would not all the horrors of St. Domingo, and the more recent and still more inhuman and savage butcheries of the Oronoque, Caraccas and La Guira, be depicted in their proper colours, and accompanied by all the ill-natured asperity of M'Duffie, and the eloquence of Hayne, be wafted from the capitol, down the great valley of the Mississppi, to the gulf, and be reverberated along our coast, fraught, in return, with the merited odium and just detestation of every friend to his country?

If these would have been our feelings and our sentiments, why pretend to censure the President, for acceding to this mission; the reverse to which, we would so unanimously and so justly have execrated, as opposed to our interest, our safety and our duty?

Do you believe the patriot Jackson, if President, would have rejected this overture? You do not. You know, that his love of freedom, his fervent desire to maintain the dignified stand his country now holds, as the hope and model of the civil and religious liberties of man, would have made him cordially accede to the request. And you also believe, that had he been President, he would not, during our last session of Congress, have suffered his own feelings to have been thus outraged, nor the honor and dignity of the nation, to be thus prostituted.

The dispassionate, disinterested opinion of Lafayette on *this* subject, merits our attention, and claims its proper influence. *This* long tried patriot, this friend of America, this experienced statesman, esteems it a duty of the government, and an honor to the nation, to have acceded to this Panama mission. Why then, all this indecorous opposition, this tumult of sensibilities, this show of patriotism? Is not the inference inevitable? If it be necessary thus to sacrifice the principles of social intercourse, and the laws of the human mind, to secure an accordance to such a cause, ought not a reversion of sentiment and feeling to take place in every ingenuous mind? Allow then one moment of your life, to consult your own understanding, and allow the dictates of your own bosom to decide.

There is always a dignity in correct moral conduct, which gives influence; a charm in upright motives and manly candour, which invariably inspires confidence; there is an energy in correct, undeviating urbanity, a controlling influence in truth and virtue, which will ever give its possessor an honorable and useful stand in society. And there is in retrospection, a sanctity of retribution from memory, an approbation of conscious rectitude, a happiness which malignity, bedighted in its most brilliant garnitures, can never bestow. A CITIZEN.

Among the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was Thomas Nelson, of Virginia, who, afterwards, fought in its defence; and when directed by Lafayette to point the guns of one of the batteries at York, aimed them first against his own dwelling, which was the best in the place. It is said that his widow is now living in Virginia, blind, and *very poor*.

The Duke of Devonshire, the new British Ambassador to Russia, carries with him a service of plate which weighs 60,000 ounces—upwards of 1000 lbs.—half a ton!

In a Court in London, lately, a girl applied to have the Judge lay an injunction on a certain baker not to make love to her. She proved how much she was annoyed, and the Judge issued the injunction accordingly, with a penalty of £40. If the Judge had power to issue injunctions to *compel* people to make love, we apprehend he would find sufficient exercise for his jurisdiction.

A witness under examination in an Irish Court of Justice the other day, had just stated that he was suddenly roused from his slumbers by a blow on the head. 'And how did you find yourself?' asked the examining Counsel. '*Fast asleep*,' replied the witness.

Religious Relic—At Cologne, they shew the first animal that drew blood, and thereby broke the general peace, viz. the flea that bit Eve the night after her fall. It is said to be nearly as large as a full grown prawn.